

Rockefellers Rule the Roost

*Our new China policy is actually the same
old Rockefeller policy*

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BY JOHN MITCHELL HENSHAW

THE ROLE of the Rockefellers in shaping America's Red China policy reveals an amazing story of behind-the-scenes power. The genesis of Rockefeller interests in China dates to around 1886. And around 1890 the "philanthropist" John D. Rockefeller, Sr. gave the Chinese 300,000 small kerosene lamps to encourage them to use his oil. At the turn of the century, the Chinese were buying over 100 million gallons of kerosene annually, more than 90 percent of which came from Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Rockefeller had already secured a monopoly of the American oil market and was embarking on a campaign of world conquest of the oil market. He had the help of the U.S. Department of State.

"One of our greatest helpers," Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. candidly stated, "has been the State Department in Washington. Our ambassadors, and ministers, and consuls have aided to push our way into new markets to the utmost corners of the world." The State Department-Rockefeller partnership has continued to this very day. The global expansion of Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. has resulted in that company becoming the dominant power in the international oil cartel, which controls development, production and prices in the world oil market.

Access to Markets

At the behest of Mr. Rockefeller the State Department established the "China Open Door Policy" warning European nations against compromising the territorial integrity of China and established the principle of free access to her vast markets. Principal beneficiaries of this policy were John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil and his brother William Rockefeller's fledgling banking firm now known as the First National City Bank.

President Woodrow Wilson aptly described the arrangement. Not the open door to the rights of China, but the

open door to the goods of America." The elder Rockefeller and his descendants are primarily responsible for the internationalist policies of the United States, which impels us to constantly meddle into the internal affairs of other countries. While many other American firms entered into China trade field, none became so well ensconced as the two Rockefeller giant financial institutions, First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the mighty Standard Oil. Historians have failed to adequately portray the Rockefeller scenario in China affairs. Perhaps the deficiency is due to the largesse of the Rockefeller Foundation to the scholarly gentlemen who write the academic textbooks of history. In fact, several widely used textbooks of oil history have been written without even mentioning the word "cartel."

State Department Coverup

There is a dearth of detailed information about the Rockefellers' manipulation of U.S. China policy due to a deliberate coverup by the State Department. Ironically, Japanese scholars are more conversant with the Rockefeller machinations in China than American students of economics and history. But it can be conclusively established that the Rockefellers and their entourage have definitely shaped and reshaped U.S. China policy over a long period to meet the exigencies of their operations. For the sake of brevity, we will omit a half-century of Rockefeller philanthropy, encroachment and aggrandizement in China, and come down to the third generation of the Rockefeller clan, namely, the five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. — David, Winthrop, John D. 3rd, Nelson A. and Laurance S. Each of the five brothers are reputed to be worth over one billion dollars. Their grandfather, John D. Sr., was the world's first billionaire. Collectively, the five brothers control a financial-industrial empire that engages in a wide variety of avoca-

conservation, but their principal occupation is to aggressively expand their private empire.

In late 1949 when Mao Tse-tung seized control of Mainland China, John D. Rockefeller III declared the Cold War against Red China in these words: "On U.S. trade with China, my own reaction is that it should be limited. It seems to me that the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China. It seems to me if the economy worsens, that this will arouse opposition to it, and as I see it, the opposition is essential if new leadership is to develop in China, and I do feel that this new leadership is tremendously important."

Historically, this was the real beginning of the Cold War and the 20-year embargo of Red China. While John D. III modestly said he was speaking for himself, actually he had conferred with his four brothers, whose own funds were invested in the great Rockefeller Trust. The Rockefellers never act impetuously in making momentous decisions. And in their deliberations they always hold protracted consultations with their coterie of specialists. Usually the Rockefeller consensus is accurate, but it is not always infallible as was certainly proved in this instance.

Policy of "Containment"

It will be noted that John D. III spoke of developing "new leadership" in China, which meant that the Rockefellers were disenchanted with their old friend, Chiang Kai-shek.

It will also be noted that John D. III said: "the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China." This Rockefeller advice quickly became the "policy of containment" of the State Department in the Orient.

NOTE: The foregoing quoted Rockefeller advice was offered in a roundtable discussion in the office of Secretary of State Acheson. (Minutes of the meeting have now been declassified). Others at this meeting included Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Philip C. Jessup, an Ambassador-at-large, who was connected with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Everett N. Case. Both Jessup and Case were tied in with the pro-Red Institute of Pacific Relations, which had done so much to discredit Chiang Kai-shek. Also at the roundtable was leftist Prof.

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